

illustration, to facilitate field identity. The voucher specimens have been deposited in the St. Xavier's College Herbarium (XCH).

Ventilago bombaiensis Dalz. in Hook, Kew Journ. Bot. Gard. Misc. 3:36. 1851; Cooke, Fl. Pres. Bombay 1:239. 1902 (1:218. 1958 rep. ed); M. Lawson in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. India 1:631. (rep. ed); Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 1:218. 1997 (rep. ed); Ramachandran and V.J. Nair, Fl. Cannanore 99. 1988; Ahmedullah & Nayar, Endem. Pl. Indian Region 1:181. 1986; *Smythea bombaiensis* (Dalz.) Baner. & Muker. Indian For. 96:206. 1970; *Ziziphus bombaiensis* (Dalz.) Bedd., Ic. t. 114, 1871.

Flowering: April - July.

Specimens examined: India, Tamil Nadu, Tirunelveli district, Kudamadi, 27.iv.1998, Manickam, 15592 (XCH); Kallimalai, 2.vii.1999, Manickam, 19945 (XCH).

Field Notes: It occurs rarely along exposed, moist deciduous forest at 700 m (Kudamadi) and 850 m (Kallimalai) altitudes. Easily recognized

in the field by the crenate-dentate margin of the leaves, and flowers in axillary fascicles.

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NAYAR, M.P. (1996): Hot spots of Endemic Plants of India, Nepal and Bhutan. 212.

34. ON THE OCCURRENCE OF *POGOSTEMON TRAVANCORICUS*,
FAMILY LABIATAE AND *ARGYREIA CHOISYANA*,
FAMILY CONVULVULACEAE IN TAMIL NADU

During a botanical exploration in the Tirunelveli hills, Tamil Nadu, we came across two plant species that had not been collected by earlier workers. They are not included in the FLORA OF TAMIL NADU, India. Ser. I: Analysis.

Pogostemon travancoricus Bedd. Hooker, Fl. Brit. India 3: 637. 1885, Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 1135. 1921. (Labiatae).

Fl. & Fr.: April-June.

Alt.: 1,400 m.

Specimen examined: Agastyamalai, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu. Manickam, 19075 (XCH).

Note: This species may be endemic to the

southern Western Ghats. Though it is reported from Western Ghats, Henry *et al.* (1987) do not include it in the FLORA OF TAMIL NADU, India. Ser. I: Analysis. Therefore, it is an addition to the flora of Tamil Nadu.

Argyreia choisyana Wt. Hooker, Fl. Brit. India 4: 190. 1885; Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 908. 1921 (Convolvulaceae).

Fl. & Fr.: December-February.

Alt.: 400-600 m.

Specimen examined: Kalakad-Sengaltheri, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu, Manickam 11732 (XCH).

Note: Gamble reported its occurrence

based on Wight's collection from Kondaparthi and Beddome's collection from Cuddapah. The present collection is the first report from the State.

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Medical College for identification and critical comments on this paper.

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REFERENCE

HENRY, A.N., G.R. KUMARI & V. CHITHRA (1987): Flora of Tamil Nadu, India. I: Analysis. Vol. 2. BSI, Coimbatore.

35. OCCURRENCE OF *HABENARIA LONGICORNICULATA* GRAH.
FAMILY ORCHIDACEAE IN MOUNT ABU WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

On September 15, 1999, I was leading a group of trainees of nature guide service in the Mount Abu Wildlife Sanctuary, Rajasthan. While moving on the Kodra Trail, I observed a single plant of *Habenaria longicorniculata* under bushes of *Lantana camara*. The plant was growing in a crevice of a small rock. It was nearly 80 cm long, having 6 subradical alternate, elliptic leaves. Its long scape bore three developing fruits at the apex. Dried petals were still present on the tips of the developing fruit. Each fruit had a long spur (c. 10-12 cm) still intact. The proximal part of the spur was narrow and semi-dried, while the distal part was club-shaped and green.

According to Mehta (1979), two species of genus *Habenaria*, namely *H. digitata* and *H. marginata* are found in the Mount Abu area.

H. longicorniculata has not been reported earlier from any part of Rajasthan (Shetty and Singh 1987, 1991, 1993). This is the first report of its occurrence in Mount Abu as well as from Rajasthan State, hence it is worth recording.

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